DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong...To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1. Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, May 21, 1864. No. 117.

Daily Union Vedette,
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CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
—BY—
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
—OF THE—
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6-30 A. M.

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Arrive at Salt Lake City each day— P. M.

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From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

Secesh Females.—A correspondent writing from New Orleans, March 15th, says: In passing along the street, one is forcibly reminded that some great sorrow weighs heavily upon the hearts and is exhibited in the countenances of the female portion of the inhabitants. The features of most of them wear a sad, cheerless expression, which is far more expressive than language could be of bereavement and disappointed hopes. I should judge that three-quarters of the white women one passes on the street are dressed in the habiliments of mourning. In addition to this there is an exhibition of straightened circumstances such as is seen in no city north of Mason and Dixon's line. In fact, everything one sees bears witness to the great change which has taken place in the circumstances of the first families of this once opulent city. Of course my remarks are intended to apply to a class, There are exceptions to all rules.

A London Banker.—Every one will remember the celebrated case of Sir John Dean Paul, the fraudulent London banker. A recent copy of the *Madras Times* gives some curious information concerning him. Immediately after he was sentenced to penal servitude, Lady Paul realized all the property settled upon her, and proceeded without delay to Sydney, where she purchased a beautiful seat in the suburbs. Her husband having arrived at a penal settlement in another part of Australia, as one of a gang of convicts, the wife of the convict baronet applied to the Government for his services, and was permitted to employ him as her "assigned servant." We need scarcely add that, having released him from all unpleasant restraint, she placed all the newly purchased property in his hands, and has since led a very quiet life in his company.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

CHICAGO, May 18th.

A Little Rock letter dated 10th, says in the late battle at Sabine river the rebel Gens. Scurry and Randall were killed; General Wall is badly wounded. The rebels admit a loss of 2,000 men. It is reported from the interior that Price is retreating towards Camden. There is positively no forage between the Arkansas and Washita rivers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18th.

Special to the *Bulletin*, Washington 18th: Gen. Wadsworth's body arrived to-day. He will be taken north tomorrow. I am informed by a person recently escaped from Petersburg, that Beauregard has been reinforced by Ransom's division, and that the rebels are crowding their forces into Richmond, via Greenboro and Danville. Our informant says there are five iron-clads at Richmond, and heavy batteries from Warwick's to Drury's Bluff. He says the prevailing opinion about Richmond is, if they can hold the Capital during this campaign the war will terminate; consequently every effort is directed to its defence. Great confidence is expressed in Lee.

NEW YORK, May 18th.

A special to the *Post* says information has been received at the War Department which leaves no doubt that the rebels will send large reinforcements from the south to Lee's army. Both armies are actively preparing for the next conflict. The weather is good for early operations. All the rebel prisoners captured by Grant have been sent north.

NEW YORK, May 18th.

By holding Newbern (the place just captured by Gen. Crook) communication between Richmond and the rich western counties of Wythe, Smith, Giles, Wyoming, Monroe, and others is severed.

Friday, a. m., 13th. The bulk of our forces assembled at Sugar Valley near the eastern mouth of the gap, with the aid of a cavalry command and the operations of the infantry during the day, the army occupied its ground deploying from the gap and getting in position. Heavy skirmishing took place. Harrow's division of Logan's corps meeting considerable loss. At night the enemy's position was fully developed at Resaca, situated on the great bend of the Gottonade river. It was a convex position, being towards the east and across the neck of the peninsula forming a continuous line of defence with strong field fortifications. Both the rebel flanks rested on the river. Their line of retreat was thus completely protected. Friday night our army was in position around the rebel works except the divisions of Howard, Wood and Stanley, which occupied Dalton on the 12th, and were sweeping down the line of the Altoona and Western Railroad to form a junction with the rest of the army.

On Saturday skirmishing began early in the morning and continued incessantly throughout the day all along the line; about 2 o'clock it was especially severe upon the left of the 15th corps, many of our men being picked off by sharpshooters. About noon Howard effected a junction with the rest of the army, and the whole being then in line, Howard having the extreme left, Schofield next, then Hooker, Palmer, Logan and Wood, two divisions of the 16th corps being on the extreme right; such changes were subsequently made as the movements of the enemy or the execution of our own required, but generally, the line remained as stated. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon an attempt was made to break the center of the enemy's line, or at least, to capture his outer works; Judah's division of Schofield's corps and Newton's division of Howard's, moving, succeeded after a desperate conflict in compelling the rebels to abandon the position of their outer line. We failed to hold this, but our own line being somewhat advanced, our artillery prevented the rebels from re-occupying it. Portions of Johnson's, Baird's and Weaver's divisions of Palmer's corps in attempting to charge the rebels in their front, were compelled to throw themselves down an almost perpendicular bank, wade a creek and then retire across a valley, field and ditch, fully exposed to fire from the rebel works. We now discovered the enemy moving in heavy force up the Resaca and Fulton road with the obvious purpose of turning our left. Hooker was sent to checkmate this movement, but before he arrived, the rebels had thrown themselves in an immense mass upon Craft's brigade of Stanley's division, and forced it after a splendid resistance to abandon the Hill upon which it was posted, and retire in considerable confusion. The rebels advanced and were met by a murderous fire of grape and canister from our batteries; at the same time a portion of Hooker's corps took a position on both sides of the valley, and Craft's broken brigade rallied and the rebels were repulsed with great slaughter.

The conflict ceased at night; meantime a fierce conflict commenced upon the right. Portions of Logan's corps charged the line of rebel rifle pits a little to the right of Resaca, and carried them. This was at seven in the evening. Afterwards the rebels massed a large force and attempted to recapture the works. After a struggle worthy of a better cause, the rebels retreated leaving the hills covered with the dead and wounded. Sunday morning firing was resumed, but nothing of importance occurred until 1 p. m., when Hooker's corps, which now occupied the left, (Palmer, Howard and Schofield having been shifted towards the right to fill the gap occasioned by Hooker's withdrawal) charged the enemy's line and succeeded in drawing them in. Our men, however, being exposed to a deadly fire from the minor works, were compelled to withdraw. Notwithstanding this withdrawal, our line advanced to (what was then) the first rebel line. For some reason yet unknown, the enemy thought it best to retire, and Sunday night evacuated with their entire army, leaving only three guns and some stores of meat and corn behind. Early this morning we started in pursuit; it is thought by this time the enemy are across the Etowah. Our loss is estimated at 600 killed, 3,400 wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is 2,000 killed and wounded, and 700 prisoners. Hooker is slightly wounded, and Kilpatrick painfully—it is feared mortally. Seven pieces of artillery were captured. The rebels have made no attempt to interfere with our communication, except by burning the depot at Madison, west of Huntsville.

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

SATURDAY MORNING.....MAY 21, 1864

Where our Generals are.

As the glorious battles which are crowning our arms with new laurels, progress all over the extended field of war—the respective positions of our Generals are being developed. We mean that, from time to time, we glean from the dispatches, where the noted men of our army are fighting for their country's flag. When Lieut.-General Grant assumed his high position as General-in-Chief, and transferred his head-quarters from the region of Chattanooga made renowned by his victorious strategy and able generalship—to the seat of war in Virginia between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, it was announced that many changes would be made in corps and division commanders. For apparent reasons, very few of the actual changes thus made were officially published and it has become a matter of no little interest, on what part of the field the several heroes of the war are at this time located. We constantly hear, the question asked, "where is the brave Hooker? What has become of the dashing Kilpatrick? Where is Schofield?" etc. These questions can only be answered as we glean their position incidentally from day to day in the accounts of the battles fought and won. Recurring then, to our late dispatches, we find that Meade still retains the command of the Army of the Potomac (under the immediate supervision of Grant). Of the corps commanders, we find Hancock, the hero of the peninsular campaign, (who won the battle of Williamsburg by his gallant bayonet charge—and by the same means overcame the right wing of Lee's army the other day,) leading the left wing of our Army of the Potomac. Hancock is a gallant soldier, and relies mainly on the bayonet to win his victories. It may not be generally known that he is brother-in-law of General McClellan.

Sedgwick, one of our best corps commanders, was killed early in the ten days' battles around Spottsylvania Court House. Warren assumed command of his corps.

Burnside is at the head of the reserve with Grant, and by his gallantry and dash has decided more than one of the recent contests on the Rapidan. It is understood that a large portion of his reserve consists of colored troops, who seem to have fought well in the late battles.

Gen. Sheridan has recently been operating on the peninsula, as one wing of Butler's army, and in one of his raids passed over the scene of McClellan's seven day's battles, across the Chickahominy over Bottom's bridge, past Gaine's mills, and into the first line of the enemy's entrenchments in front of Richmond.

Gen. Kautz (not Kantz) is with Butler, and with his cavalry is said to have cut the Danville railroad south of Richmond.

W. F. Smith, one of Grant's best and most reliable fighting Generals, is also with Butler, besieging Beauregard in Petersburg. There also are Graham, and Gillmore (of Charleston fame,) and a host of lesser lights.

Sigel has marched up the Shenandoah Valley from Winchester, and has been reported below the Virginia Central Railroad, between Charlottesville and Lynchburg. Yesterday's dispatches, however, place him at New Market, in Rockingham county, where he seems to have encountered a largely superior force of the enemy, under Breckenridge and Imboden, and to have fallen back without loss across the Shenandoah river. It seems unaccountable that he should have so small a force as represented—about 5,000.

Gen. Crook is in Western Virginia, advancing from the Kanawha with (it is said) 22,000 infantry and artillery.

In Northwestern Georgia, where the other wing of our great army is situated, confronting, or rather driving the rebel Joe Johnson, we find Sherman at Resaca, and Thomas at Dalton, near by, supported by McPherson, Logan, Howard, Hooker, Palmer and Kilpatrick, as corps commanders; with Stanley, Judah, Harrow, Wood, Baird, Weaver and Johnson, as division generals.

Schofield seems to have moved down from the region of Bull's Gap and East Tennessee, with his corps, and to have taken part in the recent severe battle at Resaca, recounted in our dispatches to-day.

Rosecrans, it is, we suppose, generally known, is in command of the Missouri Department at St. Louis; while our telegram yesterday announced the departure of Gen. McDowell from New York, on the 18th, for San Francisco, to assume command of the Department of the Pacific.

Banks is at Alexandria, on Red river, in rather a tight place, supported, however, by our California Gen. A. J. Smith, and others.

McClernand is at New Orleans, endeavoring to go to the relief or reinforcement of Banks. Steel has returned to Arkansas, after a notable and glorious campaign in Louisiana, rendered unavailing by the disaster of Banks.

With the above, our readers will be able to follow the battles yet to be fought, and locate the more prominent of our hero Generals.

Yesterday noon, General Wright and full staff, in undress uniform, paid a formal visit to Rev. Dr. Bellows, at the Lick House, for the purpose of congratulating him on his arrival on the shores of the Pacific, and acknowledging on behalf of the Army and Navy, the eminent services rendered by him as President of the Union Sanitary Commission.—*Sacramento Union*, May 12th.

A most deservedly appropriate compliment on the part of the Commander of this Military Department. Perhaps no single individual in the country, has labored more unweariedly in the cause of the Sanitary Commission than Dr. Bellows, and the large success of this glorious enterprise, is in great measure due to his exertions. Next to the approbation of one's own conscience in the performance of a good deed, there is nothing more pleasing than the knowledge that one's exertions in a good cause are appreciated.

"IS THE BATTLE OVER? IS HE AMONG THE SLAIN?"

BY H. L. RAYMOND.

Mothers: Yes, the battle's over,
And amongst the gory slain
Lies the offspring of your bosom!
Sacrifice on honor's fane.
Pine not, that on duty's altar
He has laid so great a boon!
God's accepted of the off'ring;
Called him to his glorious home.
  A patriot's crown his brow encircles;
  Glory halos 'round his sleep.
  Nobly yield him to his country;
  Sigh for him—but do not weep!

Wives: The carnage now is ended;
Fiercely flowed the crimson tide,
And the one you love has fallen!
Mourn! but then, with holy pride,
Think how high the cause he fell for;
Think the honored grave he fills!
A Nation chants a requiem o'er him,
With dirges from a thousand hills.
  A patriot's crown his brow encircles;
  Glory halos 'round his sleep.
  Nobly yield him to his country;
  Sigh for him—but do not weep!

Sisters: Yes, all now is quiet,
But the tender, verdant sward
Drank the life's blood of your brother,
As his soul went forth to God.
Cherish, dear, his blood-earned laurels;
Let not anguish fill your heart;
He has only gone before you—
There you'll meet him ne'er to part.
  A patriot's crown his brow encircles;
  Glory halos 'round his sleep.
  Nobly yield him to his country;
  Mourn for him—but do not weep!

Maidens: The dread conflict's finished,
And the hopes you had must die;
For *he* whom you loved so dearly
Dwells in realms beyond the sky.
Cruel seems the fate that parts you!
But that name so dear to you,
Stands with radiant glory burnished,
To a world's lamenting view.
  A patriot's crown his brow encircles,
  Glory halos 'round his sleep.
  Nobly yield him to his country;
  Sigh for him—but do not weep.

Mothers, sisters, wives and maidens;
Let affection's golden strand
Stretch beyond death's sluggish waters,
To that happy promised land.
May it gently draw thee thither—
Draw thee by the power of love—
Draw thee from this earth so dreary,
To rest with God and those above.
  Patriots' crowns their brows encircle,
  Glory halos 'round their sleep.
  Nobly yielded them to their country;
  Sigh for them—but do not weep.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, May 18, '64.

CAMP CONNESS.—The new camp in Rush Valley, near the foot of Great Salt Lake, recently established by the 2d Cav., C. V., and 1st Nevada Territory cavalry, has been named Camp Conness, in honor of the distinguished Senator from California.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

SANDY HOOK, May 18th.

The Persia from Liverpool 7th, Queenstown 9th: Consols 89½ to 90.

A Berlin paper says the Germans will agree to an armistice on condition that Denmark raises the blockade and gives up Alsen. They have evacuated Jutland; the war contribution having been paid.

RESACA, GA., May 17.

On the 12th nearly the whole army was in motion towards Snake Creek Gap fifteen miles south of Buzzard's Roost, and Howard's, Wood's and Stanley's divisions being left to threaten the enemy in front of Dalton. It should be mentioned, however, that McPherson crossed directly over from Villis' and passed through Snake Creek Gap on the 9th.

NEW YORK, May 18th.

The *Tribune's* special says the enemy's line is still north-west of Spottsylvania. Supplies to our forces are still kept up. There will be no delay, on account of Breckinridge and other forces having joined Lee, but we are busy guarding Lee's communications.

The *Tribune* correspondent with Sigel estimates the rebel loss in the recent fight, at 1,000.

CAIRO, May 18th.

It is reported that a partial blockade in the Arkansas river, below Little Rock, has been effected.

Preparations are being made to blockade White river. It is believed Gen. Canby will soon attend to these matters.

NEW YORK, May 18th.

Herald's correspondent with Butler, gives a detailed account of Beauregard's attack on our forces at Palmer's, on the creek, on the 16th. The entire length of the rebel lines opened with artillery; shell was poured upon our position in showers; a dense fog enveloped the country at the time and both forces were wrapped in a misty veil. This was the condition of affairs when the rebels massing their troops, attacked our right under Hickman, enveloped its flank and took it rear of the line (rear in reverse). The first blow was dealt with terrific force on Hickman's brigade. The 18th corps, holding the right, was doubled up and forced back on the next brigade, which was also thrown into some confusion. Our men did not observe the rebels until they succeeded in passing their columns between Hickman's right and the river and then taking him in front and rear, crushed him between their columns and for a time created some confusion. Hickman made a gallant fight as long as he could, but the enemy came upon him so suddenly and in such overwhelming numbers that successful resistance was impossible. Some of his brigade were captured, after having been forced back on the right. A heavy attack was made by the rebels on the entire line of the 18th corps, with a feint along the 10th corps. The entire right was forced back some distance. After several hours of most severe and sanguinary struggles the battle raged with unexampled fury until nearly noon; the rebels throwing heavy masses upon our whole line and finally forcing it back [illegible] our men fought stubbornly and repeatedly checked the rebel advance with terrible slaughter, but not without some loss on our side. The enemy numbered less than 15,000 and rushed into our murderous fire with a recklessness and steadiness rarely seen.

It is believed we lost four guns. Finally after forcing the 13th corps back from its position, with a view of taking a portion of the first line of entrenchments, the enemy, massing their force on the 10th corps, drove it back, first hurling their column upon Turner's division, which held the right of the corps joining the 18th corps, they moved steadily on Barton's brigade—holding the right of Turner's division—advancing as in parade; our men, not firing a single shot, waited until the enemy reached within effective range, when they poured a terrific fire in the rebel line, which melted away, and being thinned, was broken, and after vainly endeavoring for a time to advance, fled with terrible loss to the woods in their rear. After great exertion a line of attack was again formed, and they again advanced in splendid style against our lines, and again did they receive a terrible fire, but pushed steadily on till one-fourth of them were killed or wounded, when they broke and rushed quickly to the cover of the woods. After being thus twice bloodily repulsed at this point, they moved further to our left and hurled column upon column against Hawley's brigade of Terry's division. They came up in the same steady and confident manner, but were received by a more rapid and equally deadly fire than that to which they were treated by Turner, when they broke and ran for the woods, accelerated in their flight by the music of the bullets about them. They seemed determined, however, to break our line and force it from its position, cost what it would. They formed their line, and being strengthened by reinforcements, charged again. After ten minutes' hot work, they were disastrously repulsed and driven back at all points. That ended any serious effort on their part to force our position, and leaving their dead and wounded, to the number of one thousand, on the field before our line, they again massed upon Smith's division, and attacked his left. Gilmore immediately ordered Turner to attack the enemy on the flank, and ordered Terry to support him. Turner's attack had hardly commenced before Gilmore was ordered by Butler to retire, and strengthen Smith's corps by forming in his rear. Our troops fell back slowly, in order, repulsing every effort of the rebels to quicken their movements and making a stand in every favorable position, until the enemy ceased to follow and fell back to their first line of entrenchments. The fighting, which had been going on along the entire line, ceased at half past two, and preparations were made to draw off our forces from the field and return to the entrenchments. The artillery was sent to the rear, except a section left to cover the retreat and guard ambulances with wounded. Supply trains were dispatched to the rear, and finally the entire army fell back, the enemy not pursuing.

The same correspondent says of Kautz's raid on the Richmond and Danville road, that he tore up several miles of the track and destroyed the rails, ties, and blew up an iron bridge over the Appomattox river at Mattox Station.

Sheridan again started on a raid around Richmond on the 15th. The cavalry will keep the railroad communication to Richmond cut for a while.

Another *Herald* correspondent says Butler's forces are safely in their entrenchments and able to withstand any attack from all the forces the rebels can bring against them. The object of Butler in making his advance from City Point and Bermuda Hundred was to create a diversion in favor of Grant, and was successful.

New York, May 19th.

Richmond papers of the 16th acknowledge that Lee met a defeat on Thursday, and state that the slaughter was terrible. No particulars known. The papers add that Jeff. Davis received a dispatch from Lee which has been kept secret.

Gen. Kautz' cavalry is now moving on Roanoke Station with the intention of destroying the great iron bridge over the Staunton river. If successful he will return by City Point and put an end to any efforts of the rebels to repair their destroyed bridges on the Petersburg and Weldon roads.

Special to the *Times* dated headquarters, army of the Potomac, Wednesday morning, says the struggle has this moment begun with skirmishing on the right, and we expect a great and bloody but we trust decisive battle.

The Grants.—The *Ohio State Journal* copies from the *Scottish American Journal* an interesting geneological sketch of the clans of the Grants in Scotland, concluding as follows:

"In Strathspey the name prevailed almost to the exclusion of every other in the district, as alluded to by Sir Alexander Boswell, baronet, in his lively verses:

"Come the Grants of Tullochgorum,
Wi' their pipers gaun before 'em,
Proud the mothers are that bore 'em.
"Next the Grants of Rothemurchus,
Every man his sword and dirk has,
Every man as proud 's a Turk is."

To this the *Journal* adds:

"We don't care a piper's d—— about the 'clan of Grant' of the twelfth century in Scotland. They may have been very decent fellows for their time; but they have been dead too long to be of much account now.

"Nay—with all the 'Grants' of Tullochgorum
We go for the Grant that drives 'rebs' before him,
None of your "Grants" of Rothemurchus, [illegible]
But the 'wide-awake' Grant, born in Clermont county, Ohio, son of a tanner, and for whom the tanning of the rebels and the crushing of this infernal rebellion the magnificent work is!"

Pretty Jewesses.—We have been informed that it is the intention of the Jewish members of the General Committee of the Metropolitan Fair, to have a space allotted to the Israelites of this city, the stalls in the same to be presided over by pretty Jewessess. This sounds very well, but we cannot see the propriety of making religious distinctions in an affair of this kind. This age does not demand "Ghettoes" or "Judenstrassen," they are out of the fashion and we do not think the Metropolitan Fair the place to make the innovation. We have no "pretty Catholics," no "demure Quakeresses," no "smiling Presbyterians," and the necessity of isolating ourselves upon a National affair demanding united action, presenting a sectional exception where religious difference should be ignored, remains to be explained. Let us send our dry goods to the dry goods department—our jewelry to the jewelry department—our cash to the treasurer, but let our "pretty Jewesses" come with their charitable beaux, pay their money at the door, spend all they can afford and go home satisfied with having performed their duty. —*N. Y. Jewish Record.*

☞ Miss Mary C. Walker, M. D., has been ordered to report for duty at Gordon's Mills, Tenn., where she is to be attached to a brigade in General Davis' division. The young lady is said to be very pretty, and thoroughly to understand her profession.

☞ Surely one of the best rules in conversation is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had left unsaid; nor can there be anything more contrary to the ends for which people meet together than to part unsatisfied with each other or themselves.

☞ Women are not naturally funny. They may be keen and witty, but scarcely humorous. Nevertheless, they are clever creatures—many of them.

NOTICE

Office of Jordan Silver Mining Company,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
May 17th, 1864.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the above Company, an assessment of two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) per share was levied, payable on or before the first day of June next.

may29-td G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

To Stockholders in the Jordan Silver Mining Company:

All stock delinquent for assessments on the first day of June next, will be advertised for sale to the highest bidder, according to law. G. W. CARLETON, Secretary.

may29-td

W. C. GOODRICH. GEO. TROWBRIDGE.

GOODRICH HOUSE,

Bannack City .... *Idaho Territory.*

This House is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public and the tables will always be furnished with the best the market affords.

Good Corral and Stable near the premises.

Patronage Solicited.

my16p1m W. C. GOODRICH & CO.

JOHN AVONDET,

Near Public Square, 8th Ward, Salt Lake City.

Coats, Pantaloons, Vests and all manner of articles for ladies, such as Dresses, Neckerchiefs, Ribbons, Gloves, etc., cleaned and renovated on the shortest notice and in the most approved style.

my10-1m

GEO. HIGGINS,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Virginia City, Idaho Territory.

Consignments Solicited ...... Terms, moderate.

REFERENCES:

Clark & Co., Bankers, and Bodenburg & Kahn, Salt Lake City; W. Hussey & Co., Denver City, Colorado Territory, [illegible]

my9p1m

VIRGINIA HOTEL.

VIRGINIA CITY, I. T.

The proprietor is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage, and assures them they will find at his Hotel every comfort in the way of Lodgings—while the Tables will be furnished with the best the market affords.

Fine Corral Accommodations

On the premises; also, an [illegible] ranch where all kinds of stock may be turned out with perfect security.

ap13p3w M. W. BROWN

GEORGE T. CLEAVELAND. [illegible]

CLEAVELAND & [illegible]

Auction and Commission Merchants,

Capacious Storage, etc., etc.

ap23tf Nevada City, Idaho Territory.

BLACKFOOT BUTTE FERRY.

This Ferry is now in complete running order, and is the Best and Safest Ferry on Snake River and is running at Lower Rates than any other Ferry in the Western Country.

EMIGRANTS and FREIGHTERS

To East Bannack, Virginia, Boise, Walla Walla and Oregon will find it to their interest to travel by the way of this ferry, for the simple reason that it is the Best and Nearest Road to any of the above places.

MEEKS & GIBSON,
ap23p3m Proprietors Lower Ferry.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
TO
EAST BANNACK CITY,
IDAHO TERRITORY.

The great through U. S. mail to East Bannack will leave Salt Lake City twice a week, (every Monday and Thursday morning,) at 8 o'clock, in splendid four horse Troy coaches, via Box Elder, Cache Valley Settlements and Soda Springs.

Schedule time—5 days and 8 hours.

Over a portion of the route passengers will be conveyed in Troy coaches, and the balance of the way in light spring wagons. Connections made at Bannack with express to Virginia, Nevada, and Gallatin cities, and the mining districts east of the mountains.

Every attention paid to passengers for Bannack or intermediate points.

Application for passage or information may be made to Mr. Samuel D. Sirrine, Salt Lake House, or to the undersigned, South Temple street, first block west of Tabernacle.

E. M. Morgan, Bannack City, Idaho Territory, Agent.

ap17-tf J. J. SMITH, Proprietor.

BEN. HOLLADAY, New York. } { W. L. HALSEY, [illegible]

HOLLADAY & HALSEY
BANKERS.

At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for

GOLD DUST AND COIN.

Dust bought for Coin or Currency.

Cash paid for Government Vouchers.

Drafts payable in Coin or Currency sold on
New York,
San Francisco, Cal.,
Virginia City, Idaho,
Denver City, Colorado,
Atchison, Kansas,
Portland, Oregon and
Victoria, British Columbia.

Postage Currency and Revenue Stamps for sale.

my2tf

AUSTIN M. CLARK, JNO. W. KERR, MILTON E. CLARK.

Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,

Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.

Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.

Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia. ap1tf

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE.

The highest price paid for

COIN AND GOLD DUST.

Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. ap1pom

ASSAY OFFICE.

[illegible] MEARS,
Formerly of New York City,
ASSAYER AND REFINER.

Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. ap4tf-p3m

PAXTON & THORNBURGH, Virginia. } { E. WHEATON, Austin.

PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO.,
BANKERS,

AUSTIN, N. T.

Draw on
Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.

Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.

Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Coinage at the Mint.

Receive Deposits [illegible], and transact a general Banking business. [illegible]

H. W. THEALL, Virginia. } { PAXTON, THORNBURGH & CO., Austin.

ASSAY OFFICE.
THEALL & CO.,

AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.

Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed; [illegible] returns made in Bars or Coin.

[illegible] will be promptly and accurately attended to.

feb24tf THEALL & CO.

Redington & Co's
ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This valuable preparation containing in a highly concentrated form all the properties of the Jamaica Ginger, has become one of the most popular remedies, for all diseases of the stomach and digestive organs.

As a tonic, it will be found invaluable to all persons recovering from debility, whether produced by fever or otherwise, for while it imparts to the system all the glow and vigor that can be produced by wine or brandy, it is entirely free from the reactionary effects that follow the use of spirits of any kind.

It is also an excellent remedy for females who suffer from difficult menstruation, giving almost immediate relief to the spasms that so frequently accompany that period.

It gives immediate relief to Nausea caused by riding in a railroad car or by sea sickness, or other causes.

It is also valuable as an external application for gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

Ask for Redington & Co.'s Essence of Jamaica Ginger. [illegible]

[illegible] Redington & Co., 416 and 418 Front Street, San Francisco.

Stop that Coughing!

Some of you may [illegible] every remedy but the one destined, by its intrinsic merit, to supersede all similar preparations. It is not surprising you should be reluctant to try something else after the many experiments you have made of trashy compounds [illegible] cure; but

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Is really the very best remedy ever compounded for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption. [illegible] people in California and Oregon have been already benefited by the surprising curative powers of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

And with one accord give it their unqualified approbation. We now address ourselves to those who are not acquainted with this, the greatest Remedy of the age, for the healing of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, assuring you that

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP

Has cured thousands, and it will cure you if you try it.

This invaluable medicine is pleasant to the taste, soothing, healing and strengthening in its effects; entirely free from all poisonous or deleterious drugs, and perfectly harmless under all circumstances.

Certificates from many prominent citizens of San Francisco accompanying every bottle of

NEWELL'S
PULMONARY SYRUP.

Redington & Co., [illegible] San Francisco.

And for sale everywhere.

DR. TOWNSLEY'S
INDIAN
VEGETABLE TOOTH ACHE ANODYNE

Is purely a vegetable preparation, which is

Warranted to Cure the Toothache in [illegible] Minutes,

Caused by decay in the tooth. It will cure scurvy on the gums. It will harden the gums and cause them to adhere to the teeth. It will cure gum boils, heal and remove all soreness of the gums. It will sweeten the breath. It will be found invaluable to children cutting teeth, or having swollen gums. It is an Indian preparation, and the recipe for making it was purchased by the proprietor from the [illegible] tribe of Indians in the Platte country.

It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Providence has provided in the vegetable kingdom [illegible] that are remedies for all the ills of suffering humanity. This preparation contains no poisonous acids or mineral substances whatever. It has been used by thousands with universal satisfaction in all cases.

Who would suffer with this great distressing affection when one 25 cent bottle will cure immediately?

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by
Redington & Co.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,
Sole Agents.

Dr. Mott's
VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS

WILL CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Fevers, and all Bilious Diseases.

These pills are made from vegetables, chemically extracted. After being used once, the person having used them will use no other.

[illegible]

For sale everywhere. Try them! [illegible]

REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco,

ap29 3m Sole Agents.

REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.—Brush a little of the fuzz from the wing of a butterfly, and let it fall upon a piece of glass. It will be seen on the glass as a fine golden dust. Slide the glass under a microscope, and each particle of the dust will reveal itself as a perfect symmetrical feather. Give your arm a slight prick, so as to draw a small drop of blood; mix the blood with a drop of vinegar and water, and place it upon the glass slide under the microscope. You will discover that the red matter of the blood is formed of innumerable globules or disks, which, though so small as to be separately invisible to the naked eye, appear under the microscope each larger than the letter of this print. Take a drop of water from a stagnant pool or ditch, or sluggish brook, dipping it from among the green vegetable matter on the surface. On holding the water to the light it will look a little milky; but on placing the smallest drop under the microscope, you will find it swarming with hundreds of strange animals that are swimming about in it with the greatest vivacity. These animalcules exist in such multitudes that any effort to conceive of their numbers bewilders the imagination. The invisible universe of created beings is the most wonderful of all the revelations of the microscope. During the whole of a man's existence on the earth, while he has been fighting, taming and studying the lower animals which were visible to his sight, he has been surrounded by these other multitudes of earth's inhabitants without any suspicion of their existence! In endless variety of form and structure they are bustling through their active lives, pursuing their prey, defending their persons, waging their wars, prosecuting their amours, multiplying their species and ending their careers; countless hosts at each tick of the clock passing out of existence, and making way for new hosts that are following in endless succession. What other field of creation may yet by some inconceivable methods, be revealed to our knowledge?

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—A professor of the Berlin University has been making curious researches respecting the population of the globe. The following is the result: Population of Europe, 372,000,000; of Asia, 720,000,000; of America, 200,000,000; of Africa, 89,000,000; of Australia, 2,000,000—total population of the globe, 1,283,000,000. The average number of deaths per annum in certain places where records are kept, is about one to every forty inhabitants. At the present time the number of deaths in a year would be about 32,000,000, which is more than the entire present population of the United States. At this rate the average number of deaths per day is about 87,861; the average per hour, 3,653; the average per minute, 61. Thus, at least, every second a life is ended. As the births considerably exceed the deaths, there are probably seventy or eighty human beings born per minute.

THINGS FOUNDED IN REASON.—The idea of superiority felt by a man in a big steamboat, over another in a little steamboat.

The contempt a man who is going the whole route in a stage, feels for one who gets in to ride only a few miles.

The dislike a person experiences against a stranger, who wears his hat rather to please himself than anybody else.

The pride of a gentleman in the boxes at a theater over one in the pit.

The credit you award to a shopkeeper when he assures you, on his "honor," such an article cost him so much.

The belief of anything, because it has been in the newspapers.

A SHORT FAMILY HISTORY.—Every man killed in this war, makes a vacant niche in some household. We realize that every soldier who is snatched up from the battle-field, is missed and mourned by loving parents, sisters and friends. We are led to these reflections by reading the following scrap of family history recorded in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

"Happening to step in at one of the public offices of the city yesterday, in which a kind, simple hearted gray-haired, and humble old man has been employed for many years; we struck upon the war as a passing topic, when the old gentleman, who was sweeping up the rubbish around the fire, thus delivered himself, with an easy quiet resignation, that was truly touching: I had about a thousand dollars saved up when this war broke out, and a house of my own and a slave woman. I had a son, and a fine man he was; at least, they all said so. But the thousand dollars soon dwindled away to nothing, somehow; and now that the woman is gone, and my son is dead, I suppose the house will go next, if I don't look sharp. He was a fine boy, my son was. He went in at the first Manassas, and was in most of the other fights, and the six days' battle around here; then came the battle of Cedar Run, and the second Manassas and Sharpsburg. He went through all safe. We thought he was mighty lucky. He came down to see us then, and visiting round, went to the post-office where he used to be employed, to see the boys. When he came home, I said I knew they wanted him back there, and asked him didn't they offer him a situation? 'Yes,' he said, 'at a thousand dollars a year.' 'Well,' said I, 'ain't that better than lying about up yonder in cold and rain?' 'They want all the men in the army they can get,' he said, 'and I wouldn't leave it for a thousand a day.' I stopped talking to him. We had his new uniform ready for him. They had it done, made him a lieutenant, then He went away and we never saw him alive again. The battle of Fredericksburg came on, and they got him. It was the 13th of December. [A pause.] He was a fine boy, they said—a better never pulled a trigger. [Another pause.] We could hardly tell him when we saw him."

STRAYED.

A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, about four months old; answers to the name of [illegible]; white [illegible] half ring on neck, white breast and tail tip; had on leather collar when lost. Any one returning him to the Subsistence Storehouse, Great Salt Lake City, will be liberally rewarded.

may9-tf

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House

THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House,

situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

jan8-tf JOS. D. BAYLISS.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
300 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.

Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

" " Austin, Nevada Territory.

Particular Attention given to purchases for Utah. ap2tf

Co-Partnership Notice.

WE have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Ganz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bro., as heretofore.

RANSOHOFF BRO.

S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. my6tf

Notice.

HAVING been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.

Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

Acknowledgments taken for all parts of the United States.

apr9-tf PATRICK LYNCH.

FOR SALE.

GUNNY Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, Salt Lake City.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!

CITIZENS OF UTAH,

Bring in Your Produce!!

A. GILBERT,

(Next door to the Salt Lake House,) calls special attention to his large and well selected

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON,

WOOLEN, AND

MIXED FABRICS,

CALICOES, *SILKS,*

DRILLINGS, *FLANNELS*

and other

STAPLES,

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms,

GROCERIES,

COFFEE,

CANDLES,

SOAP, *SUGARS,*

etc., *etc.,* *etc.,*

HARDWARE,

CUTTLERY,

CROCKERY,

etc., *etc.,* *etc.,*

On Terms to Suit.

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.

ap6tf A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & CO.,

New Goods! New Goods!!

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

CONSISTING IN

French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,

etc., etc., etc.,

In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.

Also a Fine Stock of

Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.

NEW [illegible]

WE [illegible] to parties desiring them [illegible] supply of Paper, [illegible] any [illegible] may be [illegible] for all the necessary [illegible] required by mining companies or [illegible]

TELEGRAPH COAL BED.

$14 per ton.

PARTIES can be supplied with Coal in any quantity at the above rate.

Orders left at the Telegraph Office, or at the [illegible] will be promptly attended to.

[illegible] W. [illegible]

Great Salt Lake City, April [illegible], 1864.

C. CLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

Main St., opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

ARMY PROPOSALS.
Commissary Department, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

Subsistence Office,
G. S. L. City, Mar. 1st, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 10th day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—To wit:

1st. FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh Beef, [illegible] dressed in the usual manner, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place at such times and in such quantities as the Commissary may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd, FLOUR.

Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.

Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.

Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse; provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 1 P.M., on Friday, the 10th day of June, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

Proposals for Fuel and Forage.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March [illegible], 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the [illegible] day of June, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered in Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required, provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the [illegible] of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand [illegible] Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand [100,000] Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than [illegible] bushels of Oats, or 250 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such Funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M. the [illegible] day of [illegible] 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through the Post Office or otherwise) to Capt. R. [illegible] Great Salt Lake City, [illegible] "Wood," "Hay," [illegible] R. [illegible]

Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster, District of [illegible]